RISING UP ANGRY

Dec. 15, 1974 – Jan. 5, 1975
Vol. 6/ No. 9

25¢

Help the Farmworkers have a Merry Christmas and a Victorious New Year

BOYCOTT GRAPES • LETTUCE • GALLO WINES

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"When I go to work, I go down 350 feet and then ride 8 miles in the mine until I get to the digging. It takes about 30 minutes to 45 minutes and we usually try to sleep on the way."

Gary Wilson, coal miner
from Ellsworth, Penn.

"It's like being in the twilight zone."
Dave Lucy,
ex-coal miner

These men and an increasing number of women who go into the twilight zone every day to dig the coal that powers the nation's industries and heats the nation's homes, have just signed a new 3-year contract with their bosses, the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. The new contract, while not being up to all the expectations the miners had, is a significant improvement for coal miners and is an indication of things to come in the labor movement. The 58 page contract, which was ratified by the majority of the 120,000 United Mine Workers (UMW) members, increases wages and benefits at least 50% over the 3 year period. It also includes the first cost of living clause the mine workers have ever had. There was a big increase in pensions from $150 a month to $375 a month and an additional increase in health and hospital care for disabled miners, widows and children. Also the contract guarantees individual miners the right to walk off an unsafe job.

The contract, however, did not go far enough in terms of safety and benefits. It also has a no strike clause. But the UMW membership voted by a narrow margin to accept the contract as the best they could get. After all, the argument went, "you can't catch up in one contract what you've been missing for 20 years."

This attittude is a reflection of the recent transformation of the United Mine Workers through a rank and file Movement for Democracy. Until 1972 the UMW had been controlled from the top down—first by John L. Lewis and from 1963 by W. A. "Tony" Boyle. The treasury, pension funds, and contracts were all in Boyle's hands. The rank and file had no say at all.

In 1969 Joseph "Jock" Yablonski challenged Tony Boyle for president of the union. His candidacy captured the hearts of many miners who wanted to regain control of their union. But Boyle controlled the ballot box and counted himself into office.

In 1970 Joseph Yablonski, his wife and child were found gunned to death in their beds in southwestern Pennsylvania. The trail led directly to Tony Boyle, who by this time had been convicted of mismanaging the union pension fund. Eventually, Boyle was convicted for his part in the murder conspiracy.

In the meantime, miners who had supported Yablonski and black lung movement militants organized Miners for Democracy. In 1972 they were able to elect Arnold Miller, a long-time miner suffering from black lung disease, and other MFD candidates to the top offices. They reduced the salaries of the officers, got rid of the union Cadillacs, called open conventions and began talking about seriously dealing with the problems which had accumulated over the years.

The coal industry since World War II has become highly monopolized. Now half of the top 15 coal producers are owned by oil companies and several of the others are owned by steel and other large corporations. With their purchase of uranium, natural gas and now even solar or geothermal energy supplies and production rights, the oil giants – already among the most powerful and profitable corporations in the world – acquired virtual total control over the energy supplies of the United States and most of the capitalist world.

Not only did the consolidation of monopoly coal mean a new alignment of power but it also meant changes in the life of the mines as productivity was increased from 6 to 19 tons per day per miner. Miners die at the rate of one every other day in the U.S., reflecting an industry safety record three times as bad as that of European coal mines (which are inherently more dangerous in terms of their geology) and four times the rate of the average manufacturing work. The Lewis and Boyle leadership of the union accepted this crippling and killing of miners as all part of the game. Although there has been the technology available which could greatly reduce the accident rate, virtually eliminate black-lung disease, reduce the likelihood of mine explosions and also extract more of the underground coal, the companies have preferred the more profitable, but more dangerous and ecologically unsound practices.

In the past year, the coal-producing companies have recorded profit increases of an average of 181 percent (some as high as 868 per cent), and much of that has come from their coal operations. Demand has picked up, but production has climbed slowly. Prices have skyrocketed in the last year, from around $9 a ton to as high as $47 a ton on the short-term market just recently (and generally over $25 a ton).

Because of that immense wealth accumulating, miners felt this was their chance to "catch up" and overcome the deteriorating standard of living. Although some miners made as much as $50 a day, their real incomes had dropped during the last year. Most miners, if they were lucky enough to work the full year without accident, could only approach the "moderate" living standard of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and since the coal companies evade paying taxes in most parts of Appalachia, their real standard of living, reflecting social as well as private consumption, was still inadequate. For pensioners, the situation was intolerable: their $150 a month bought less this year than their old pension brought before the increase in the last contract.

a new contract for the men and women who work in the twilight zone

The miners were not cut simply for their justified increases in money and benefits. The conditions of work and the new democracy in the union had inspired rank and file demands for greater control over the mines; union veto power over company safety plans, negotiation of rights for laid-off workers before new technology was introduced, a full-time union safety committeeman, the right to strike over safety issues. They also wanted greater control over job assignments – nobody to work alone, seniority to govern access to jobs, rights of workers to transfer in any direction they choose (and not simply for the supposedly more preferable jobs which might not be really preferred), posting of all jobs opening. This drive for control and for local power to strike to enforce it were among the most exciting aspects of the UMW contract demands. It also frightened the companies who had the money to pay for wages and benefits and the monopoly power to transfer much of the cost on to the consumer and thus protect their profits. They want not only wealth, but power. To surrender their "managerial prerogatives" is to surrender part of their right to boss and begins to erode the authority relations of capitalist to worker which is as important to them as their profits.

While the final UMW contract did not win all of the innovations the miners wanted, their example should be inspiration to workers in many other industires who are suffering effective wage cuts through the current inflation and who suffer from the injury, insecurity and demoralization that comes from working under someone else who has all the power to decide how, what and why certain things are done on the job.

"The new democracy is the new anarchy," a coal executive complained. For coal miners, the new democracy may lead to new power, new safety, new dignity and a new way of life in "the dark dreary mines" – the twilight zone of America.

the attempted rape of prisoner Joanne Little and the death of guard Clarence Alligood

On August 27, Clarence Alligood, a guard at the Beaufort County, N.C. jail, was found dead in a cell. Alligood, 62, had been killed with an ice pick normally kept in his desk drawer. His body was naked from the waist down, except for his socks, and his shoes were lying in the corridor outside the cell.

The occupant of the cell, a twenty-year-old black woman named Joanne Little, had fled. Eight days later she turned herself in to state authorities in Raleigh, N.C. At that time her account of Alligood's death became available to news reporters.

Guard Attempts Rape

Joanne Little had been kept in the Beaufort County jail for three months, pending an appeal on a charge of breaking and entering. She was the only woman held in the jail, where all the guards are white males. She stated that Alligood's death was self-defense; he had made sexual advances to her once before, and on the night of the 27th he had tried to rape her.

According to Little, Alligood entered her cell about 3 a.m., having taken his shoes off outside the cell, and threatened her with an ice pick. While Alligood was undressing, she got hold of the ice pick, struck him with it several times, and then fled the jail. What is publicly known of the physical evidence found at the scene of Alligood's death appears to confirm this account.

Support Building

Since she turned herself in, (she had fled "in self-defense. . .if I had stayed in Beaufort County, the authorities there, if they had gotten to me, I knew I wouldn't have been able to be here to tell what really happened.") the case of Joanne Little has begun to attract considerable attention and concern around North Carolina, and especially in the black community and the women's movement. Now her case is beginning to attract national attention. What has happened to Little is seen as involving important questions about racism in the courts and jails, the treatment of women in prison, and the right of women to defend themselves against rape. Over 150 supporters turned out to a hearing held in Raleigh on October 1 to set bail in the murder charge against her.

Judge James H. Pou Bailey, a former FBI agent who carries a gun with him in the courtroom, agreed that things did look a little strange when confronted with the examiner's report about the jailer's nude body being found in Little's cell. But he went ahead and set a ransom/bond so high as to be virtually unreachable: $100,000. During the hearing, Little was kept tightly shackled in the courtroom, so that she could not even rise to greet her supporters as they came in.

The state's treatment of Little has been harsh so far. With other prisoners awaiting trial, she has been placed in the solitary confinement section of the Women's Prison in Raleigh. She is not allowed to speak out loud to the prisoner in the next cell, and the only visitors she has been permitted are her mother and her lawyer.

The mail she has received from friendly people around North Carolina and the nation has been a major factor in keeping Little going. People who wish to can write her at 1034 Bragg Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27610.

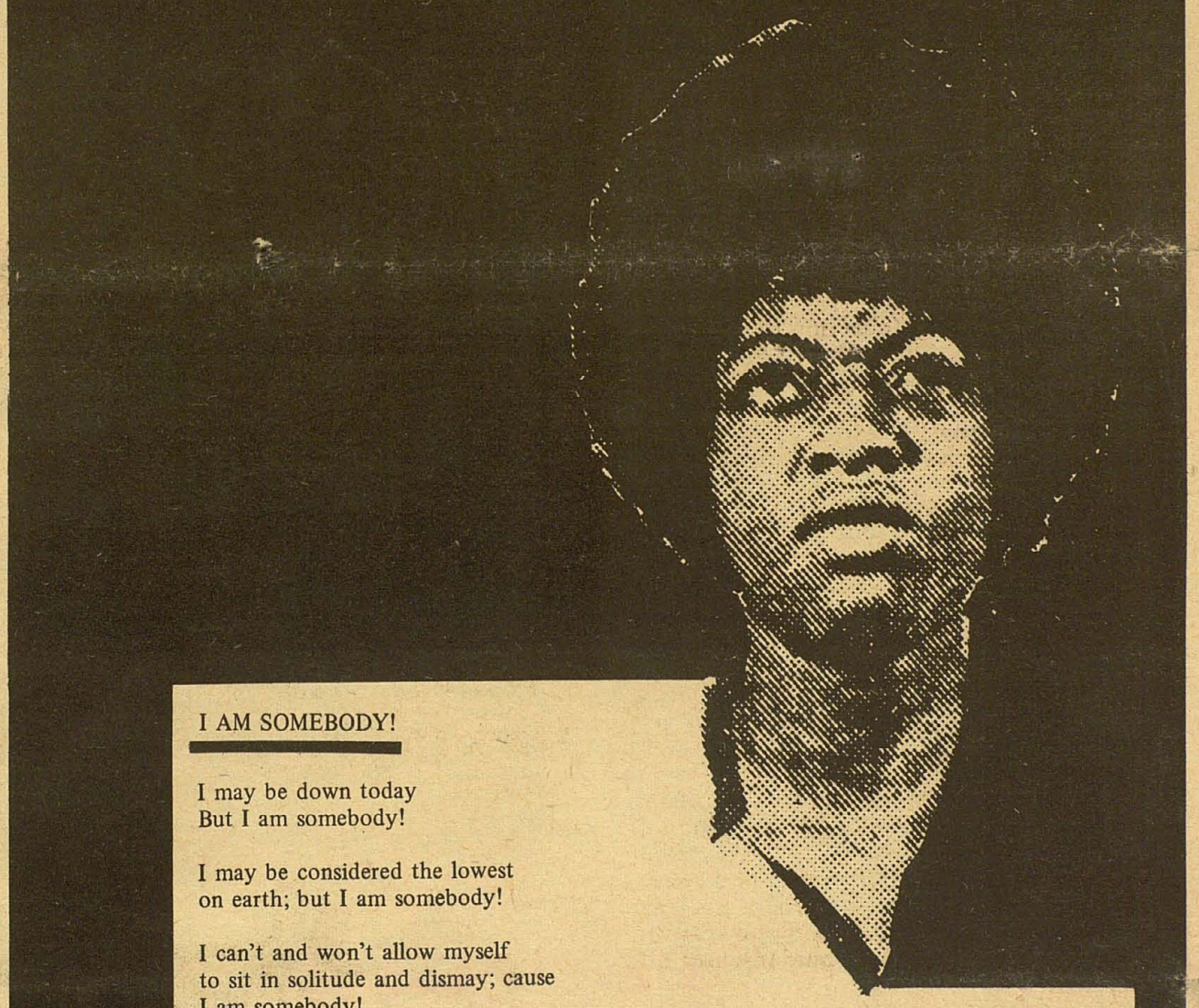
Legal Road Difficult

Despite the support she is receiving, lawyers for Little feel they face a difficult task ahead. The first problem is insuring a fair trial.

Racial attitudes in the white population of eastern North Carolina, where Beaufort County is located, would probably make it impossible to get a fair trial there. Lawyers are trying to have the case moved to the Piedmont (central) section of the state.

Although her lawyers, Jerry Paul and Karen Galloway, are representing her without fee, the cost of an adequate legal defense will still be high. Little's lawyers estimate $20,000 will be needed for her trial, with more needed if an appeal is required. Supporters have organized the Joanne Little Defense Fund, Inc., PO Box 1003, Durham, N.C. 27702, to which tax-exempt contributions may be made.

Reprinted in large part from an article in the Southern Patriot by Bob McMahon and Jim Grant



I AM SOMEBODY!

I may be down today
But I am somebody!

I may be considered the lowest
on earth; but I am somebody!

I can't and won't allow myself
to sit in solitude and dismay; cause
I am somebody!

I grew up in low rent housing,
sometimes I lived in the slums;
But I still am somebody!

I got with 'bad company' begging,
stealing for what I thought was
right. That didn't make me any
less—I am still somebody!

I read an article where a black youth was
jailed, he stole some food, but got 15-20
years—He was somebody!

I killed a white in 'self-defense'
but the jury doesn't care—and when
he came for me to prepare trial—
he said she deserves the chair—

Every hurt and pain I feel inside,
Everytime I pick up the morning news
to only see my name on the front
page—I begin to wonder; they make
me feel less than somebody.

But in the end I will have freedom
and peace of mine. I will do anything
to help prove my innocence. Because
of one important fact above all. . .

"I am Somebody!"

Miss Joanne Little

Whether or not someone can wear long hair, an Afro, or grow a beard seems like a relatively unimportant issue. Unimportant that is until someone tells you that you have to get a haircut or go to jail. Then how you wear your hair becomes a pretty important thing.

hair, Hair, HAIR

And the U.S. military, which is not known for its openmindedness or respect for people's human rights, has been telling GI's for years how to wear their hair, when to shave, etc. But now in Germany and at U.S. military installations around the world, men and women are saying: "Hey, it's my hair and I should be able to wear it however I want as long as it doesn't interfere with my work."

As a matter of fact nearly 1200 out of the 3500 GI's who are stationed in Berlin have signed a petition to Congress urging a change in military haircut regulations. This petition says in part: "We the undersigned support the right of all people within the military to wear their hair as they see fit as an expression of free speech, protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution of the U.S. We feel that the present military hair regulations are a violation of the First Amendment rights and are designed to alienate people in the military from civilians."

The movement for unlimited hair is also challenging the haircut regulations in other ways as more and more GI's in Germany are refusing to get haircuts. Naturally, these men are being brought up for court martial on a variety of charges. Right now there are 8 soldiers awaiting court martial on hair charges. The eight, known as the Berlin Brothers, face possible sentences of up to 6 months at hard labor, reduction to the lowest pay grade and loss of 2/3 pay. That's for growing your hair too long, remember? And that's why to GI's the question of how you wear your hair is a relatively important question.

As the hair trials progress RISING UP ANGRY will report on the developments. Meanwhile, it is interesting to think of the logic of the Berlin Brothers' case and the consequent illogic of the army's case. As one of the brothers so clearly stated: "The Army's trying to treat us like criminals for growing our hair. We aren't criminals, we're simply standing up for our rights. Usually it's been minorities in America that have had to fight for their rights, but we're a majority. Without us enlisted people doing the work, the Army wouldn't function. So why shouldn't we at least have the right to decide whether or not long hair interferes with that work."

(above and below) Some of the Berlin Brothers and supporters.

LETTERS *Cont. from page 5*

Our parents are doing what they can to help raise the money needed to obtain private counsel, but unless we get some financial support from the community our cause will be lost. If you are interested in helping, please send something to:

Mrs. Dolores Wilson
542 West Hobbie
Chicago, IL 60610
Telephone Number: 744-3676

We would also like to hear from people who are concerned. It means a lot to a person in our situation (locked in a cell 24 hours a day, only coming out once a week for a five minute shower). We've been back here for four months now, and this is just the beginning.

On September 20, 1974, we were granted a 90 day continuance until December 16, to obtain an attorney. As of yet, we haven't been able to obtain a lawyer, and we fear that if we can't get one by the time we go back to court, all will be lost. The reason we think this is, is because 85% of the people in Livingston County, either directly or indirectly, rely upon or are influenced by the Pontiac Penitentiary. Secondly, this is an allegedly Klan County. It is a known fact that Warden Leathers is a member, and there are other guards who are members. Also, there are very few Black or Chicano families in the whole area. We don't think we could get a non-biased, appointed lawyer, or jury in this type of environment.

We need your help to win a People's victory, for our freedom.

People's Love
THE PONTIAC SIX
No. 33128 Tyrone Weatherby
No. 31827 Treddest Jackson
No. 31814 Edgar Shorter
No. 31724 Joesph Williams
No. 32873 Curtis Horne
No. 32859 Bobby Shorter

Editorial

THIS IS A VERY GOOD AND RIGHT TIME!

The revolutionary movement in the U.S. is entering a new stage of development and growth. Preceding each new change there is a period of confusion about what is going on and what should be done. Many people give up or get turned off because they cannot understand what's happening. In these confusing times we think it is very important to look around the world to see what other, more experienced, revolutionaries have to say. For this reason we are reprinting the following comments of Luu Quy Ky, Secretary of the Association of Vietnamese Journalists. This interview was conducted by members of the Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC) and the article originally appeared in FOCAL POINT, IPC's publication. Needless to say, we feel much of what Mr. Ky has to say can be useful to us here in this country.

DAVID AND GOLIATH

"You know Mary McCarthy once said to me, "How can David beat Goliath?" I said, "Which one is David and which one Goliath?" She was very surprised. Everyone knows that Vietnam is David, she said. But I pointed out that in some ways Vietnam is David, but in others it is Goliath.

We think that optimism is always a necessary element of revolutionary life. It is that very element which helps us to find the weak points of our enemies. The strong points of the enemy are always very easy to spot. You can see that the enemy has so many aircraft, so much money. You can see the large prisons, the great number of troops. While the revolutionaries are barehanded. This is why, the most important point is to see where the weakness of the enemy is and also where your own strength is. The same is true for the world situation.

Do you know the difference between an adventurist and a revolutionary? An adventurist sees only a 30% possibility of victory and a 70% chance of defeat and yet keeps on struggling on that basis. A revolutionary, on the other hand, sees a 70% possibility of victory and a 30% chance of defeat, and struggles on to victory on that basis. It is important to see the possibility of defeat, but if you wait for a 100% certain victory, then you will never win.

For instance, Thieu has 1.1 million troops, 2,000 aircraft, 1,400 warships. Whereas we have no aircraft, no warships, and the liberation army has not reached the point of having 1.1 million troops. But we have seen Thieu's weak point. We believe he cannot wreck the Peace Agreement. The PRG [Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam] is in the position to force Saigon to observe the Peace Agreement. If they do not, they cannot avoid defeat. That's our revolutionary optimism. . .

STEP BY STEP

We understand our limits in the present epoch. There is a distance between our wishes and our capacity to make them materialize. It is important for revolutionary people to see an agreement between their wishes and their capacity to make them materialize. Yet while imperialism is still strong, revolutionaries are still not very strong. So, revolutionaries have to go step by step, and going on that basis, advance to total victory.

We could not knock down such a giant imperialism with one blow, We had to cut off a finger, then another finger, then a toe, an arm, and finally knock it down. The children in South Vietnam understand this well. They know that in the face of such an enormous army, they would not be able to destroy the U.S. forces overnight. At first, the children beat drums and bells near U.S. bases so that the American soldiers could not sleep. At midnight they would disturb them with drums. Very hard for the Americans! Then the children would slip snakes and toads into the camp to disturb their sleep further. Then the guerrillas would attack. So, you see we went step by step, patiently.

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES

We create the opportunities. Opportunity means the balance of forces at the certain point in time. Opportunities don't come right away. They are not a creation of chance. Opportunities are built by patiently creating a new balance of forces. We gradually develop our forces; gradually we weaken the enemy. The balance of forces first allows us to fight, and eventually allows us to win. Tenacity and patience are all important. Patience in essence is a form of determination. In South Vietnam, those who are not patient in the struggle are considered to lack determination.

Continued on page 7.

Letters to Rising Up Angry

From Supporters of Rep. Peggy Smith Martin

Dear Friends,

I feel it is important that inmates in our Illinois Prisons know that Rep. Peggy Smith Martin is in the St. Bernard Hosp., 6337 S. Harvard Ave. Her daughter too was injured some but as yet, it isn't clear if the daughter is or is not at the hospital still. But Peggy is. I know her friends "both side of the walls" care to know. So they can drop a note of cheer.

Many love Peggy for what she is all about! She sure is a friend of the People, and their needs. And, as some of us know the political system has been very hypocritical about humanism. Which sums it up just why they've worked hard to stop her from being re-elected and some are well acquainted, how that rotten sport is played, to get the really good people out of their way. Like Peggy for one.

What I want most to stress is that Peggy proved herself a friend of the people, where she saw they need it. So, now is our chance to cheer her that she needs friends. Let her know we care very much, and appreciate and love her for all her efforts, and stand with her. That she doesn't stand alone. If we are any worth, we sure will keep close enough together with such fine dedicated people. In improving ourselves, with Love and Unity, it conquers much, for better, all around us.

Now, is the time all who are supposed to be in like dedicated, should show up, that Peggy could use some moral support. Their faces were missing from the scene when Peggy could have used their help in her campaign. Peggy never complained, but we who care and know are complaining and are keeping our hopes up, to see a sign or two of better showing from where it could and should be!

That hospital is in Chicago, Ill. 60621.

Peggy's friends

"PONTIAC SIX" In Need of Legal Funds

Dear Community,

On July 22, 1974, six residents of Pontiac were falsely accused of the beating of an officer in the Pontiac Correctional Center. Soon after, disciplinary action was taken and the six of us were placed in Segregation for 90 days, with a reduction from "A" to "C" Grade (Merit System, within the prison). Since then, we have been indicted for the same crime that the administration has punished us for.

While locked up in "Seg.", we've had to hurdle obstacle after obstacle in what seems to be a never ending battle for our freedom. We have been beaten (both physically and mentally), deceived and lied to by both the guards and so-called concerned people of our Black Community.

During the first two months of our being in "Seg.", all the officers seemed intent on doing something to us for the alleged beating we gave Officer Terry McKinney. They started off by beating and macing Curtis Horne and Edgar Shorter. They then refused us Medical and Dental attention. Then they refused to send our mail to us and to send our mail out.

At the time Brother Treddest Jackson went on a visit on August 19, 1974, he made the mistake of questioning the Assistant Warden (Leathers) about the legality of holding him after his scheduled release date. He was beaten and thrown in the Hole for his questions – in the presence of his Mother and other visitors.

A very beautiful Sister from Chicago, Mrs. Dolores Wilson came to our aid. We have made her the trustee of our Pontiac Six Legal Fund.

We tried to send our money out to her that we had on the books, only to have it blocked by the administration here (Leathers). We also had the support of the residents in the population at the time, and they also tried to send out some money to this Sister, only to have it put back on the books or stolen from their accounts. The block on the money was unprovoked. After we wrote to Springfield, and other people came down and checked things out, our money started going out. But, now our problem with the prison population is that every resident who sent money to our Legal Funds or helped us in any manner is getting transferred to various other prisons in Illinois.

Continued on page 4.

RISING UP ANGRY regularly prints letters from readers, though letters published do not necessarily express the views of Rising Up Angry. Of course, not all letters that we receive can be printed. Letters that are signed receive first priority, although we will withhold names on request. We reserve the right to edit letters (primarily for length).

Address all letters to: **RUA, Box 3746, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654.**

RISING UP ANGRY is published every three weeks by Rising Up Angry, 1215 W. Belmont, Chicago, Illinois 60657. Calls can be made to 472-1791 (area code 312) in Chicago. 1 year subscriptions (17 issues) are $5.00 for North America, $7.00 for foreign, and $10.00 for institutions. Subscriptions are free to G. I.'s and prisoners.

At Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital

Unethical Medical Experimentation Stopped

At Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital prestige, disrespect, power, vapidness, disease, and cure are all sandwiched into a mammoth medical complex. This same institution which expertly serviced the Mayor and sent him back to us, whole and happy, has recently been caught experimenting on pregnant women without their permission.

The research project was recently scrapped when it was documented by a group called "Concerned Medical Students" that the experiments were both illegal and unethical. The research was being done in the OB-GYN Department by an experimenter named H. E. Fadel, M.D.

The specific experiment which caused the controversy at Pres. St. Luke's involved taking blood and amniotic fluid from the womb during a Caesarean section. While the patients were asleep, under anesthesia, the doctors paused between the opening of the abdomen and the opening of the womb long enough to take samples. Just how long this extra step took has been the subject of some dispute. The doctors involved claimed the procedure took no longer than 50 seconds. However the medical students who exposed the matter say that on many occasions the first attempts to get the samples were unsuccessful and that repeated punctures had to be made. This lengthened the amount of time to as much as 2½ minutes. This meant that the baby was exposed to the anesthesia longer which increased the possibility of depressed respiration and brain damage to the child.

The women involved in these experiments were not informed of the risks. They never even gave their permission and in fact did not know that they were participating in any experiment.

All of these facts were made clear in February of this year by the Concerned Medical Students. But they did not have enough solid evidence to persuade the hospital to cancel the experimentation. So the medical students went to work on proving their case.

The documented report was finished in October. It cited the case of 4 black women who were not informed of their participation in the research. In 3 of the 4 cases there was not mention of the experimentation in either the hospital charts or the surgical record, which is a violation of federal law.

The exposure of the unethical, illegal practices made clear once again that Pres. St. Luke's has a double standard of health care. Patients are separated into clinic and private categories. "Clinic" patients are primarily poor Blacks or Latinos, and private patients primarily middle and upper-class whites. More well to do patients can afford private doctors and are segregated in the newer wing of the hospital. Clinic patients are kept in the older sections of the building.

To put an end to this double standard the concerned Medical Students made the following demands:

- An end to the segregation in OB-GYN
- The establishment of equal treatment of all patients for health care and teaching purposes
- Establish mechanisms for workers to evaluate experiments without reprisals
- Publicly post all proposals under consideration and all on-going experiments which involve humans.
- Restructure the Human Investigations Committee to involve patients and hospital workers.

The documentation was the kind of thing the hospital could not ignore. So Dr. H. E. Fadel and his research project were eliminated from the hospital.

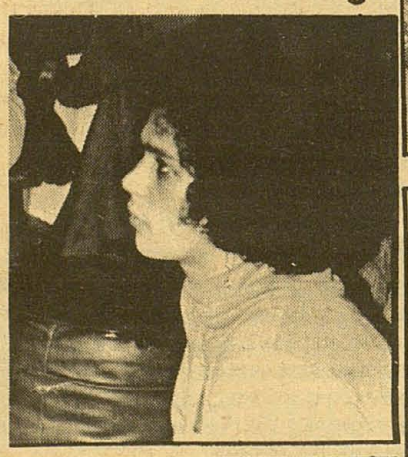
In fact, the hospital has gone several steps further toward meeting the medical students' demands:

- All experiments are now posted throughout the OB-GYN Dept.
- Consent will be obtained and followed by NON-DOCTOR health workers.
- All women after deliveries will be sent to the same floor according to how sick they are not how wealthy.

These improvements do not immediately resolve all of the discriminatory and disrespectful treatment but they do constitute substantial humane changes. It also indicates that the hospital administration is responsive to the right kind of pressure. These changes should be spread hospital-wide.

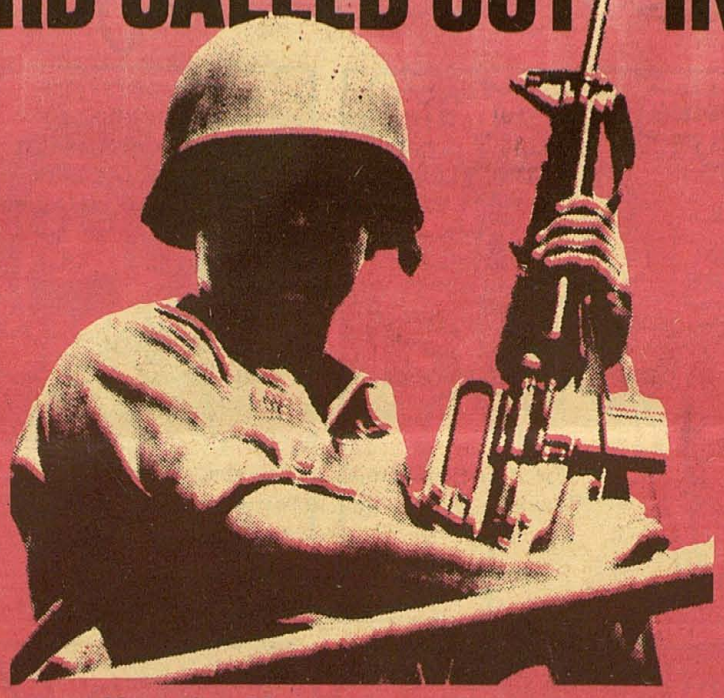
WOMEN-Getting Together

to talk, eat, share our joys and sorrows, and feel strong!



R.U.A. Women's Potluck Dinner Dec.8

NATIONAL GUARD CALLED OUT IN PUERTO RICO



The National Guard has been called up to control striking workers in the U.S. colony of Puerto Rico. The National Guard's presence is especially repulsive to workers in Puerto Rico because the Guard is not Puerto Rican, but a branch of the armed forces of the U.S.

With anti-colonialist, anti-U.S., feeling so high on the island already, this situation is clearly an anti-colonialist confrontation and is illustrating quite clearly how the U.S. government and businessmen are the backbone of the movement to suppress the rights and desires of the workers and people of Puerto Rico.

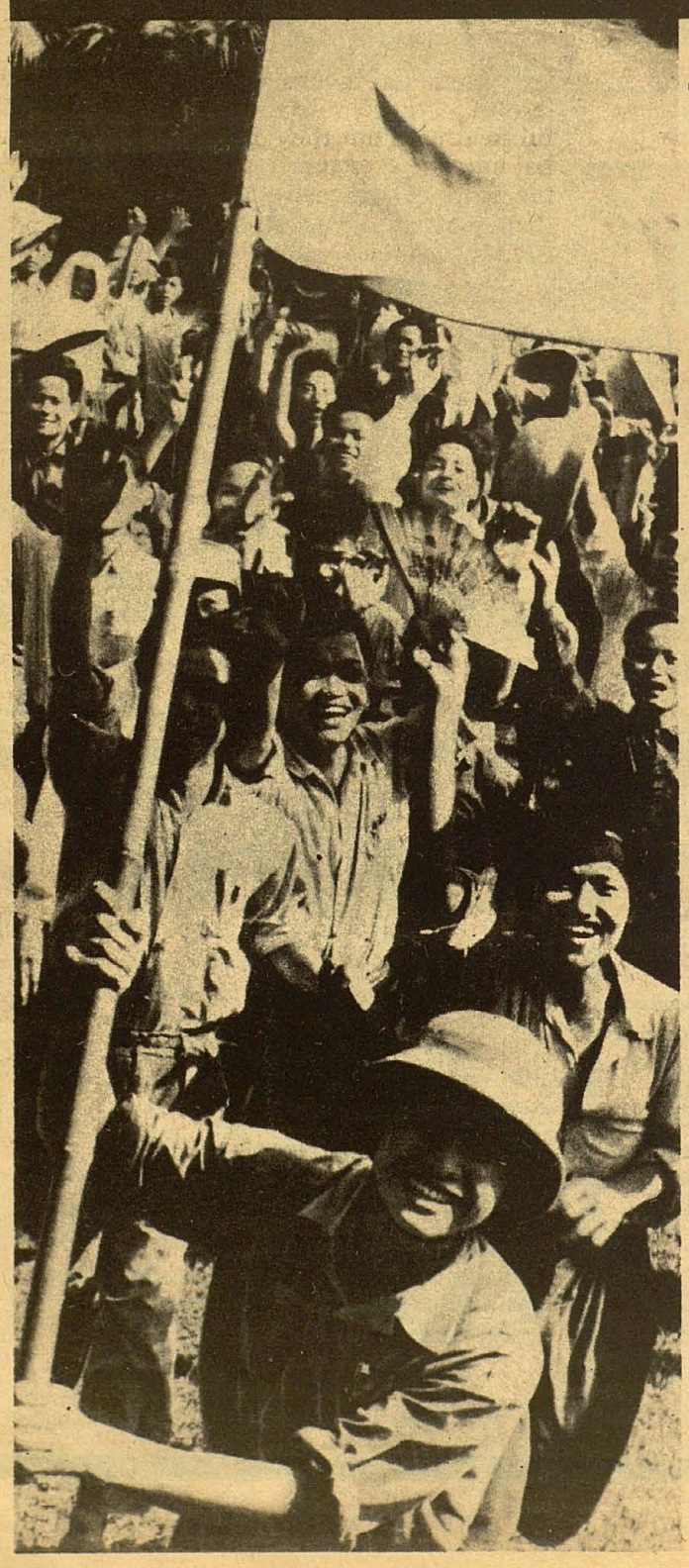
On November 1, government Aqueduct and Sewage Authority (AAA) workers went on strike in Puerto Rico. The workers demand better salaries and working conditions to enable them to face the suffocating economic situation that afflicts their country. Equally important is the right of public employees to unionize and go on strike, which is forbidden by law to Puerto Rico's 149,000 public employees. Government workers make up more than 1 out of every 4 wage earners on the island.

The government of Governor Colon declared the strike illegal from the beginning and called out 1,000 National Guardsmen on November 28, in response to sabotage of electrical and water installations throughout Puerto Rico. Eleven top AAA union leaders were arrested but later released because of pressure from unions and working people all over the island. In an attempt to blame the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP) for all the trouble, members of the PSP Central Committee have also been arrested. TV, radio and press claim that PSP is seeking only to undermine the peace and tranquility of Puerto Rico.

Governor Colon has refused to negotiate with the AAA on the grounds that there is not enough money. However, one-half million dollars is spent weekly to maintain the force of the National Guard and police being used against the strikers.

Because of the government's refusal to negotiate, labor leaders called for a general strike in sympathy of AAA workers. Within 2 days, 13,000 workers had walked off the job in support. As a result, the government has called an additional 1,500 National Guardsmen and jailed 2 main labor leaders, Renee Lugo, a Coordinator of the Workers' Movement United in the southern region of Puerto Rico, and Oszaldo Romero, another Coordinator of the same organization. The Workers' Movement United represents a coalition of about 60 unions.

All over the U.S. Puerto Ricans have demonstrated in support of their brothers and sisters in the homeland. The United State's policy in Puerto Rico is now under fire. This turmoil is part of the struggle to decide whether the Puerto Rican people have rights as workers or not, and whether the U.S. government or the Puerto Rican people will determine what will happen in Puerto Rico.



EDITORIAL

THIS IS A VERY GOOD AND RIGHT TIME!

Continued from page 5.

In South Vietnam, people may have spent one thousand nights in an underground shelter. For instance, a young woman, 20 years old, in the shelter. How boring it must be for her! The shelter is very narrow. There are no facilities. It is hot and smelly. Every night she goes out to do propaganda work and then withdraws back to the shelter.

The enemy uses long sticks with sharp points to push into the ground and discover the shelter. Sometimes they succeed, so every cadre must have a piece of cloth ready to wipe away their blood from the point of the stick so the enemy troops will not know that they are in there.

There is only one time limit, the time it takes for total victory. There were years of protracted struggle in Quang Tri province. When Quang Tri was liberated in 1972, many cadre were still underground. They thought the footsteps above were those of the enemy troops. So they didn't come out. One night they turned on their transistor and heard the news of the victory.

BIG CHANGES IN THE WORLD AROUND US

In the thirty years since the end of World War II, there have been deep and big changes. When in 1945, we started our revolution, there was only one socialist country, the Soviet Union. It was ravaged by war. Now there are many—a world socialist system. This system has one billion people in 13 countries. It has strong industry and strong national defense.

In the last quarter of the century, the people have gained victory in each of the 13 countries, and the economy has developed rapidly. The Soviet Union has become among the first industrialized countries. China has also developed. There has also been rapid success in Eastern Europe, Cuba, Korea. If we take their average speed of development, it has been double that of the capitalist countries.

In 1950, their economies represented 20% of the world production; 30% in 1960, and the present figure is over 40%. We think that in a very short time that they will surpass the capitalist countries. As far as consumer goods goes, they are still very bad, but that is necessary in development. They need to solve the needs of the people very quickly. Utility comes first, afterwards comes the beauty of the goods. Medicine and medical care is very cheap. We deem it better for citizens to have medicine when sick than to have a pretty package for the medicine.

Within the socialist countries there is a military and economic potential which has been developing very rapidly. There is a split, but none of the Socialist countries have been lost to capitalism. Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland are still there. Small Cuba exists at the door of the U.S.

They are losing capitalist countries one after another. The world capitalist system has lost 80 countries, the 80 non-aligned countries. This is the third area of the world, but it is not a system in itself. There are in fact only two systems. In the third area, they are in the state of choosing the way to follow. They will choose capitalism or socialism.

IMPERIALISM MUST ACCEPT DEFEAT

Although the U.S. possessed great technology after World War II, it has had to retreat from one setback to another over the last twenty years. In 1949, there was the withdrawal from China. In 1952, the retreat to the 38th parallel in Korea; in 1954 to the 17th parallel in Vietnam; in 1960 Cuba. And there were more setbacks. In 1973, there was a set back in Vietnam; the total pullout of troops. Also, serious setbacks in Laos and Cambodia.

While imperialism is obstinate, it must also be practical. That is the substance of the Nixon doctrine. That is the maneuver of the U.S. imperialists starting from a position of weakness. The actions of Nixon and Kissinger were meant to realize this direction of events. History, though, develops according to its own law. Imperialism and capitalism are being pulled back step by step. We look out on the world with a very good and optimistic sight. This is a very good and right time. Never in history can revolutionary forces live in such a favorable situation."

They eat Horses don't they

Rising Up Angry Office

The Rising Up Angry office and Right On Books are located at 1215 W. Belmont, Chicago. We are open every day except Sunday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. and on Mondays and Wednesdays til 9 p.m.

Telephone: (312) 472-1791

Free Health Care

The Fritzi Englestein People's Free Health Center is a Rising Up Angry Program. The clinic provides free medical care to people living in the Lakeview and Lincoln Park Communities. When patients cannot be treated at the clinic, we send patient advocates with them to other medical institutions to make sure they get good care.

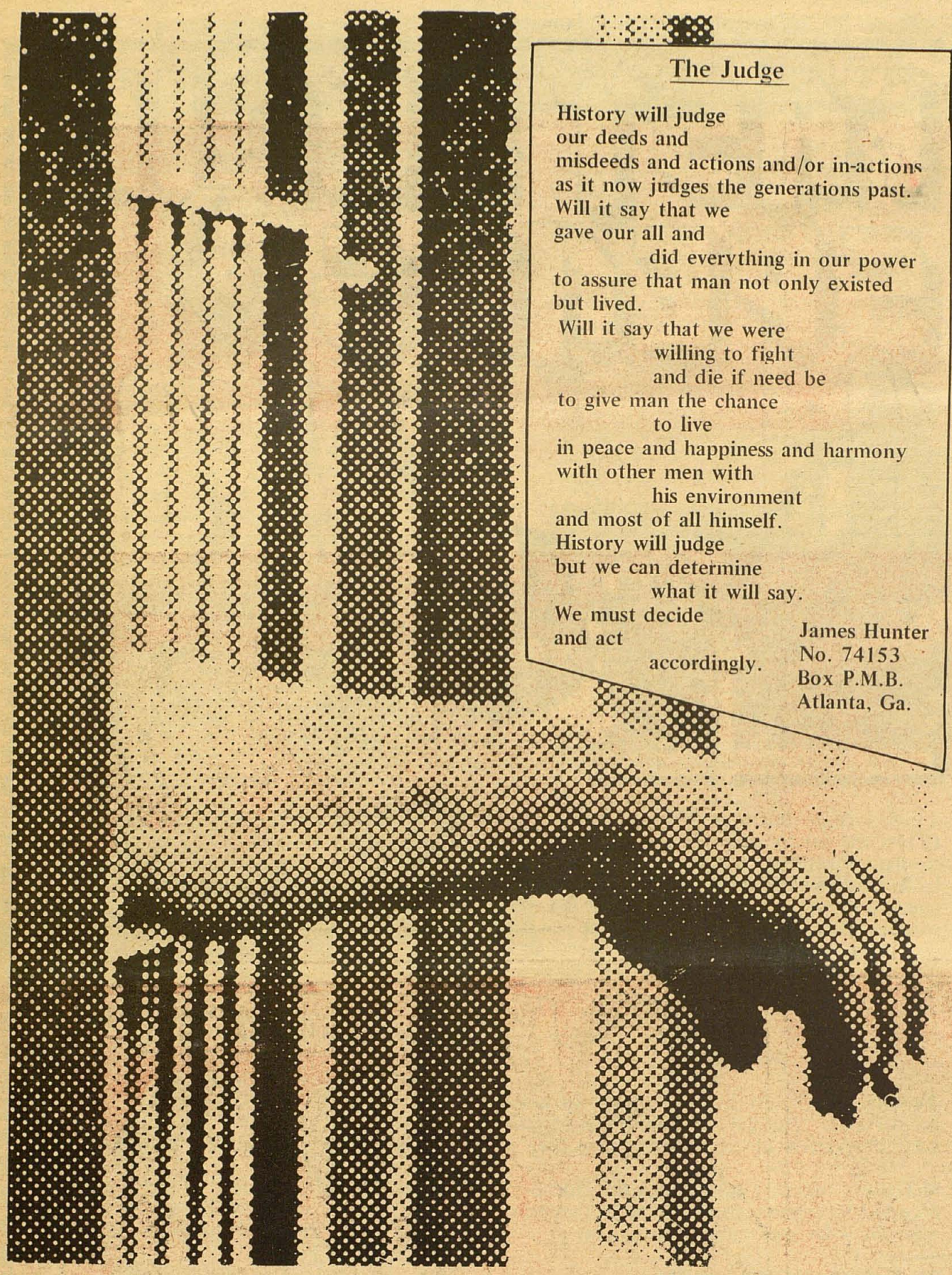
For information, call 472-1791 from 1 to 6 p.m. everyday.

Legal Clinics

The Rising Up Angry Legal Program deals with criminal cases, housing, welfare, civil cases, divorce, military, consumer fraud, labor law, or just hassles of any kind with the law. Our lawyers are inexpensive, No one is turned away for lack of money.

There are 3 legal clinics in Chicago:
South Side: Call 472-1791 for information
North Side: 1215 W. Belmont
7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday Nights
Bethel United Methodist Church
4256 N. Ridgeway
7 p.m. to 9.p.m. Monday Nights

Call 472-1791 for more information.



The Judge

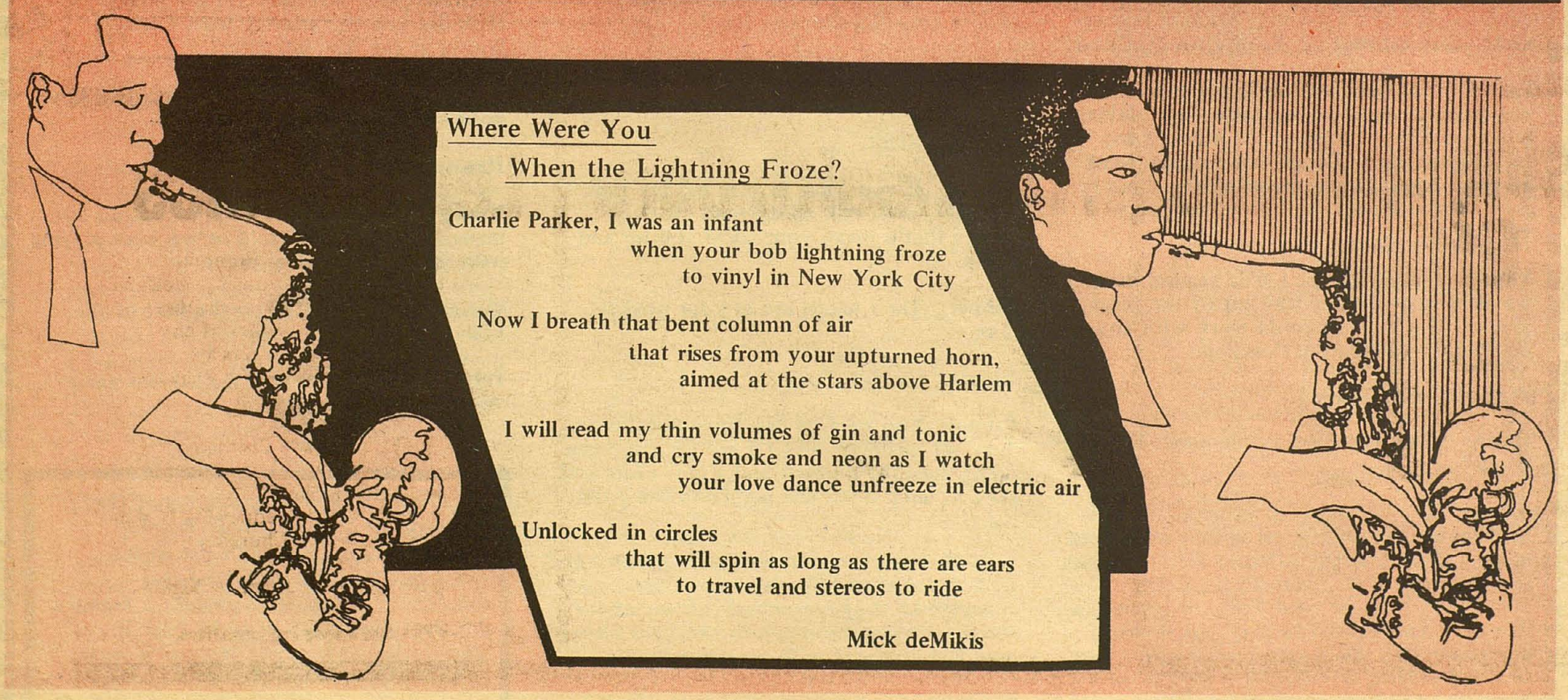
History will judge
our deeds and
misdeeds and actions and/or in-actions
as it now judges the generations past.
Will it say that we
gave our all and
did everything in our power
to assure that man not only existed
but lived.
Will it say that we were
willing to fight
and die if need be
to give man the chance
to live
in peace and happiness and harmony
with other men with
his environment
and most of all himself.
History will judge
but we can determine
what it will say.
We must decide
and act
accordingly.

James Hunter
No. 74153
Box P.M.B.
Atlanta, Ga.

The Master of Death

The master of death
and destruction
powerful and towering monster
Mr. Heroin
I say Mr. because we would be fools
not to acknowledge
his power
his demand for respect.
He forewarns you that he is not a toy
so don't try to play
games with him.
He will not be sneered at
or treated as an amatuerish pastime
for he is a professional
and he knows his business and
he goes about it unsmiling
for it is no joke
unwavering
for he is truly aware
of his strength.
He is a force to be reckoned with
a power
as deadly and as total as anything the earth
has ever known.
His game is death and he plays it
relentlessly
with utter disregard for whoever
dare cross his path.
When the bell is sounded
and the struggle is over
he stands alone
the undisputed champion
of death
His hobby destruction.

James Hunter



Where Were You
When the Lightning Froze?

Charlie Parker, I was an infant
when your bob lightning froze
to vinyl in New York City

Now I breath that bent column of air
that rises from your upturned horn,
aimed at the stars above Harlem

I will read my thin volumes of gin and tonic
and cry smoke and neon as I watch
your love dance unfreeze in electric air

Unlocked in circles
that will spin as long as there are ears
to travel and stereos to ride

Mick deMikis

FAST EDDIE SPEAKS

[left to right] Bob Young, Les King, and Tom Palmer, the 3 men in FAST EDDIE. . . .

By MICHAEL McGRAW
Cooperative Energy Supply

On Tuesday, December third, I drove up to Waukegan, Illinois to meet Mark Hawn of the United People's Organization and accompany him on an interview with Fast Eddie, one of the fastest rising groups around Chicago (if not the best unrecorded group in the Midwest). I have heard Fast Eddie play only once, and yet the incredible rock and roll loom that they weave their musical textures on remains in my mind. Fast Eddie uses their instruments like an arsenal and have an unstoppable front line attack.

We attacked them while they were shorn of their weapons on a funky-cold Waukegan afternoon. Our assault came in the guise of luke-warm to fairly hot questions. Fast Eddie, in the form of bass player Tom Palmer and lead guitarist Bob Young, used our ammo for their guns and almost blew us away despite the fact that the remaining third of the band, Les King, could not make the showdown. Here are excerpts from that Tuesday afternoon:

McGraw: How old are you, Tom?

Palmer: Thirty.

McGraw: Bob?

Young: I'm twenty-eight.

McGraw: And Les is?

Palmer: He's twenty-nine. Is this on tape? I'm twenty-two.

Young: Now you have to say the part where we don't look it.

McGraw: Why, you fellows don't even look half that age.

Palmer: All RIGHT!

Hawn: When did you first form your group?

Young: About two years ago.

Palmer: It'll be two years in a month.

Young: We broke up for a few months about a year ago. Had a big domestic fight. We all were running around shouting "I don't need ya! I don't need ya! Made it twenty-eight years without ya, I don't need ya now!"

Palmer: But then we found out that there was nobody around that started out playing when we did and kept at it. Most of the ones around the Chicago Area either went away to bigger things or are selling shoes now. I sure didn't want to pump gas, so I got down.

Young: Out of all the bands around here, we were sort of what was left of the good players. None of us could work with anybody else. Couldn't get excited.

MUSICAL CAREERS

Hawn: What were you saying about Chicago Bands?

Young: They're the best, because. . . well, the reason that we're good is that we had to make a living playing different kinds of music in the course of our individual careers. If you live in L.A., or New York, or some place like that, and wanted to play just rhythm and blues, you could spend your whole musical life playing nothing BUT rhythm and blues and still have an audience and still make a living off it. But here, if you're going to live and get by as musicians, you've got to play everything on the way up. All of us have gone through stages where we've played country music to make a living. For the money. Rhythm and blues, we've all played jazz, blues, standards, everything. We've all played at supper clubs around here. Playing jazz.

Palmer: French fries would be bouncing around all over the place.

Young: That's why I think Chicago musicians are the best. You have to know how to play a hundred different ways to stay alive here.

McGraw: Right. I guess that's the contradiction that comes out of having to compromise for what you really want to play.

ON THE MUSCIANS UNION

McGraw: How does the local union out here operate? Does it have a "Mafia Look" board of directors like Chicago does?

Young: We cannot even discuss that on tape or we'll never work again.

Palmer: Right.

Young: If you want to turn off the tape recorder, we'll talk about that. We got stories that'll make your socks roll up and down.

Palmer: Their hands are in your pockets, man.

Young: Careful, Tom.

Palmer: You have to pay these dues, work dues, all this crap, and I'll tell ya, I've been doing dues for thirteen and a half years and they haven't done one goddamn thing for me.

The tape recorder was shut off here and we continued to talk about the Union, exchanging tales of horrer and ridicule about the most regressive organization since chewing gum was invented. On resuming taping. . .

McGraw: It's been said that if the Union Enforcers take a bad side to you, they go jumpin' on yer trumpet.

Palmer: They might as well have guns. I think I was seventeen, and I just started playing. Scabbin' you know, not in the Union. I was playing in this one place and this guy came in. It was like a George Raft movie. He came in with two guys with black coats and they sat around with their hats on looking tough. They came up to me and gave me a "Hey, punk, why aren't you in the Union?" I didn't even know about the Union.

McGraw: What year was this happening?

Palmer: Musta' been sixty or sixty-one. This cat's name was Leo Garvis. He's probably gone on to bigger and better things with the Mafia by now.

UPON LEAVING

McGraw: One last question for you guys. How did you like playing with Edgar Winter at the Amphitheater?

Palmer: It was all right. We got a two hour notice that we were playing there.

Hawn: Two hours only?

Young: Yeah, we were at practice and our manager came in and told us we were playing with Edgar Winter that night.

McGraw: Well, see ya on the first of the year.

Palmer: O.K. Hey, you spelled our name wrong on the posters.

Fast Eddie will be playing at the Cooperative Energy Supply **Peoples' Dance and Jam** *in benefit for Rising Up Angry and The Peoples Legal Program at the Midland Hotel on January 1, New Years Day, from 5 - 12.P.M. Tickets available at the Rising Up Angry office.*

NEWS AT A GLANCE

National

New Defendants Named in Panther Raid Law Suit

The head of the Chicago FBI forces, two FBI agents and a police informer were named recently as defendants in a law suit filed by the families of Mark Clark and Fred Hampton, members of the Black Panther Party, killed by police in December 1969. Marlin Johnson, Robert Piper, and Roy Mitchell will be charged with helping to plan the raid that murdered the two men. William O'Neal was an informer who infiltrated the Panthers and helped to supply a floor plan of their apartment. O'Neal was also supposed to be Hampton's bodyguard. December 4 marked the fifth year since the murder of Hampton and Clark.

(above) Bill Hampton, brother of slain Fred Hampton, and Mrs. Clark, mother of slain Mark Clark, announce a new law suit filed in their behalf against members of the F.B.I. and a police informer.

BGA Calls City Budget a Cover Story for Waste

The Better Government Assn. has said the Chicago city budget is "calculated to conceal the true cost of providing services" and employees are being paid to get votes rather than perform their jobs. J. T. Brenner, BGA's executive director, reports that a 3 month investigation of the city's three largest departments had uncovered millions of dollars of waste, "a graft of $91 million." He called the budget "a work of fiction that serves as an elaborate cover story for maladministration at the highest levels of the city's departments." For example, Brenner pointed out, it cost tax-payers $1.23 for each water-meter read in Chicago, while in another city, Indianapolis, the average is 27½ cents. City officials had no comment.

Hospital Held Baby For Bill, Couple Says

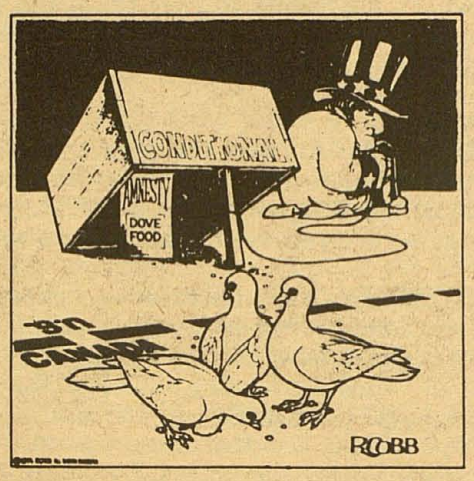
Mr. and Mrs. Carroll E. Gill, a couple in Fernandina Beach, Florida, have filed charges against the Humphreys Memorial Hospital for allegedly refusing to discharge their newborn baby in lieu of a $69 hospital bill. The couple claim the baby was withheld for 2½ hours until their lawyer threatened the hospital administrator with a habeus corpus writ. The couple paid a $250 preadmission fee but when leaving were charged another $69 because rates had gone up.

Find Animals Treated Better Than Prisoners

A grand jury report in Houston, Texas, says animals in the city pound are treated better than prisoners in the Harris County jails. "Animals placed in the city pounds enjoy more humane conditions than the city's prisoners." The report said the jails were overcrowded, lacked treatment for addicts, alcoholics or the retarded, lacked decent clothing, hygiene care and diets for inmates.

Charges Dropped Against Draft Evader

The federal government recently used a technicality to keep a young man from Decatur, Ill. from testing the constitutionality of President Ford's conditional amnesty program. Bill Meis had been in Canada for several years since the Selective Service rejected his application to become a conscientious objector in 1968. He said in Decatur recently, "I think it's a tremendous victory but I would feel better if it meant total amnesty for everyone."



U.S. Report Blasts Illinois Job Safety Program

The Illinois Department of Labor was severely criticized in an unreleased Federal report which was leaked to the Chicago Area Committee of Occupational Safety & Health (CACOSH). Some of the criticisms are:

- State inspectors are unqualified and are illegal patronage workers.
- Inspectors are incapable of spotting common job hazards.
- Inspectors violate employer rights. Foremen are often selected as employees representatives during inspections.
- The state bargains with companies over fines (which average less than $20) but doesn't check to see if dangerous conditions improve.

CACOSH has accused the state of playing politics with our health. There are hundreds of job related deaths in Illinois a year, many of which could have been prevented.

U.S. Oil Companies Pay Only 5% Income Tax, Report Charges

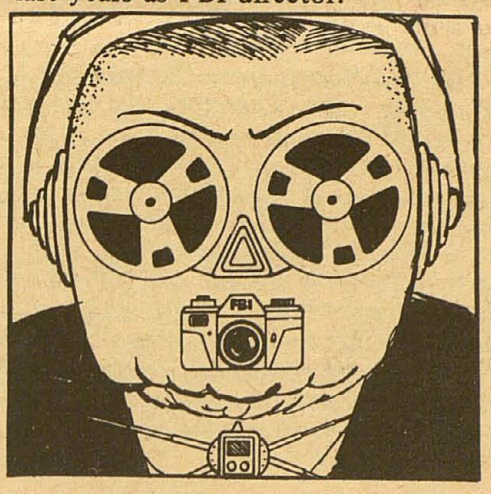
Congressional investigators have charged that, "despite their obscene profits," big oil companies pay less taxes than the average citizen. The net income of the seven biggest oil companies totaled $10.2 billion in 1972 but they paid only 450 million in income tax.

Pie-tossing Sailor Fined and Demoted

In Port Hueneme, Calif., the Navy has found a 19-year-old seabee guilty of assault and battery Friday for hitting his commanding officer in the face with a chocolate cream pie, despite comedian Soupy Sales testimony that it was a "harmless joke." The commanding officer testified that he is a "by the book" officer who does not find slapstick humor funny. Seaman Leon Louie of Fresno was reduced in class, restricted to base for two months, fined $400, and faces six months in the brig. Says Louie, "I wish I'd left the Navy the day I joined."

Ex-Officer Says FBI Threat to Freedom

The third highest ranking FBI official under J. E. Hoover says the bureau is a threat to Americans' civil liberties and its powers should be greatly reduced. William C. Sullivan, who was assistant FBI director until 1971, says the FBI is "sealed off" from the outside world, and is engaged in widespreading intelligence work that has nothing to do with crime-fighting. He also indicated that Hoover was not of sound mind his last years as FBI director.



Ald. Wigoda Sentenced to 1 Year for Fraud

Paul Wigoda was automatically unseated from his post on the city council when Judge Abraham Lincoln Marowitz sentenced him to one year for failing to report a $50,000 zoning bribe on his income tax.

She Fights Just Like A Girl

Womens participation is growing in most sports, including boxing. A recent boxing clinic in Dallas, Texas, for girls drew 300, more than the boy's program. Here Thelma Marshall (left), alias Sam Marshall whips Pickles Gray in a Louisville boxing tournament.

The World

U.N. Caught With Double Standard

Although the United Nations has proclaimed 1975 International Women's year in an effort to promote equality among the sexes it has come under attack by its own employees for sexual discrimination.

According to the latest report on women in the professional policy-making ranks at U.N. headquarters, the percentage of female staff in the past year has actually fallen – from 19.87% in 1973 to 19.56% at the end of September. Special meetings between Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and a group of women at the U.N. has been called to discuss the problem.

Chilean Prison Camps Planned For Pro-Allende Children

Some 600,000 children of families who supported murdered ex-President Salvidor Allende may be forced into "rehabilitation camps" by the military junta now ruling Chile. This report came from the head of the International Commission of Jurists, delivered to a House Foreign Affairs Committee recently.

NEW

The People's Republic of China (often called Communist or Red China) has been developing its own political, economic and social system since the revolution there in 1949. It has only been in the past couple of years, though, that people in this country have seen or heard of the tremendous advancement that People's China, or New China, has made in many areas.

While China and the United States are very different places, with very different histories, there are certain problems that every society has to confront, such as unemployment, mental illness, crime and medical care. The way China has confronted these problems is quite different from the way the U.S. has dealt with them. Therefore, we felt our readers would be interested in some first hand reports about how People's China is handling many of the problems we are confronting here. With this in mind we are beginning a series of articles on China, with each article focusing on one specific social problem and what New China is doing about it. This broad interview with Maud Russell is the jumping off point and hopefully provides a general frame of reference for the series which will continue for the next several issues of RUA.

Maud Russell is a remarkable 80-year-old woman who lived in China from 1917 until 1943. Since her return to the United States she has been traveling around the country every year to speak and show movies about China. She also publishes Far East Reporter Magazine, and returned to China for visits in 1959 and 1972.

This article is reprinted from the Wisconsin Patriot, *the newspaper of the Wisconsin Alliance.*

IMPRESSIONS OF NEW CHINA

PATRIOT: What were your initial impressions of China?

RUSSELL: Of course there was immense poverty. I think, though, that there were three major things.

The first was to see my own country objectively. That was a very great awakening. You know, you grow up in a country and you just accept what it is. When you go abroad and see it from the outside you get a very different idea of what your country is. And the Chinese did a lot of educating.

The second thing was to live in a country that was so rich in culture. I think the Chinese are the most cultured and civilized people in the world. And that was a privilege.

The third thing was to live in a revolutionary situation, which helped me understand what's happening all over the world as they oppose feudalism and colonialism. Now we call it imperialism, but in those days we called it colonialism.

PATRIOT: You said the Chinese educated you about the United States. What was the role of the US government and US corporations before and during the revolution?

RUSSELL Of course there was exploitation of China by foreign business people. There was cheap labor in China and the resources of China were being exploited for the businesses' benefit. One of the things that helped China was that there was stiff competition among the imperialist countries. You had France, Germany, Britain, Japan and the U.S. all competing with each other. This competition held back the full exploitation of Chinese resources and was an asset to China.

PATRIOT: What would you say are the most outstanding advances you noticed when you returned to China in 1959 and 1972?

RUSSELL: The most important thing is the politicalization of the people. This has been one of the main drives of Mao all along: to politicize the people. Mao wants the people of China to understand the nature of their society and to understand the forces within it.

When I was there in 1959 I would meet a worker or a peasant on the street and talk to them. I would ask, "What do you think of socialism?" They wouldn't know what I was talking about. Immediately they would tell me the good changes that had come after liberation in 1949. They were all very much aware of that.

China Pictorial

Wall-newspapers all over China are used to involve everyone in political discussion and debate.

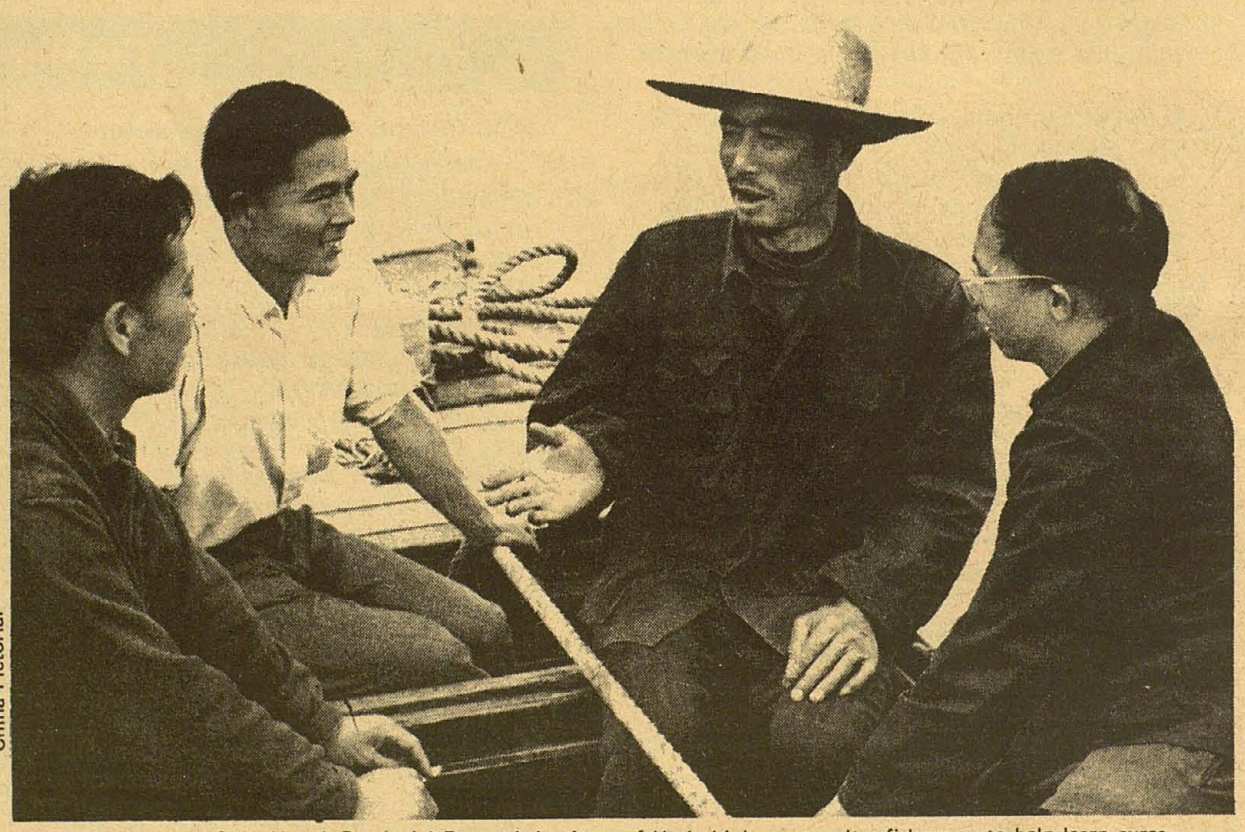
But when I went back in 1972, I again talked in political terms and saw the results of the cultural revolution and what they had learned. They realized that there are forces they still have to watch that may pull them off the socialist path.

For instance, take the cultural revolution that is going on now. Our press has been telling about these wall posters workers have been putting up. The New York Times reporter in Hong Kong says "Great division in China. The workers are putting up posters against the government. The workers are putting up posters against the managers of factories." He says that's division. Well, as soon as I read about those things I thought, gee, this is terrific. This is one of the fruits of the whole politicalization effort. The workers are expressing themselves. They are criticizing. They are aware of what's happening.

WOMEN'S EQUALITY

PATRIOT: During the revolution, was there a growth in the women's movement?

RUSSELL: Yes. Women were coming out into society at the time China was becoming revolutionary (1910-20 ed.) So women became revolutionaries. The women's movement was really a revolutionary movement. You never had a "feminist" movement in China. You never had an anti-male movement. You had an anti-the-kind-of-society-they-have movement. So men and women worked together. They didn't say, "Are you male or female?" They said, "We have to get rid of this rotten government. We have to build a new China". So the coming out into a revolutionary situation and participating in the revolutionary strug-



China Pictorial

Members of the Hupeh Provincial Research Institute of Hydrobiology consult a fisherman to help learn cures for fish diseases. Intellectuals and working people learn from each other to advance science.

CHINA

gle was the process by which women worked toward their equality. So it was very different than the situation here.

PATRIOT: How did the revolutionary government attempt to bring about equality between men and women?

RUSSELL: The first regulation passed by the new government was that "men and women are to be equal". Then it was up to the people to work out a process by which men and women would become equal. The basic thing is that women must have economic independence. Until women have basic economic independence as people they cannot be equal. This is a long process.

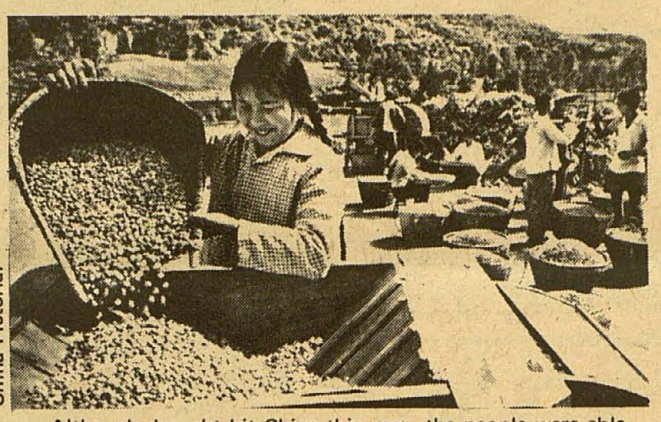
The first women that got the basic essential for equality were the peasant women because the land was divided and every woman got land. So she had an economic base. Peasants are 75% or more of the population in China.

In order for the city women to get an economic base they had to be able to go out and earn a living. They had to have ready-made clothes, packaged food, electricity, running water, nurseries and kindergardens for their children. They also had to have training classes so they could go to work in a bank or a factory. So the process in the city is much slower.

CHINESE ECONOMY

PATRIOT: A problem that's number one in the minds of many Americans is inflation. Could you tell us how the Chinese dealt with this after the revolution?

RUSSELL: In China during WWII the value of money just went down, down, down. For instance, the exchange between the Chinese dollar and the U.S. dollar was 50 cents. By the time I left China in 1943 it was about 600 Chinese dollars to one US dollar. So the money was practically worthless. But when the new government came in it took all the Chiang Kaishek money at face value so the people didn't lose. And



China Pictorial

Although drought hit China this year—the people were able to increase farm production through collective effort.

then they fixed the prices so the people could buy things. The prices have remained stable over 25 years. Nothing has gone up and some things have gone down since liberation. Absolute stability. So the most stable currency in the world is the Chinese currency. And what other country can say they have such a stable currency? And that is with no national debt, foreign or internal.

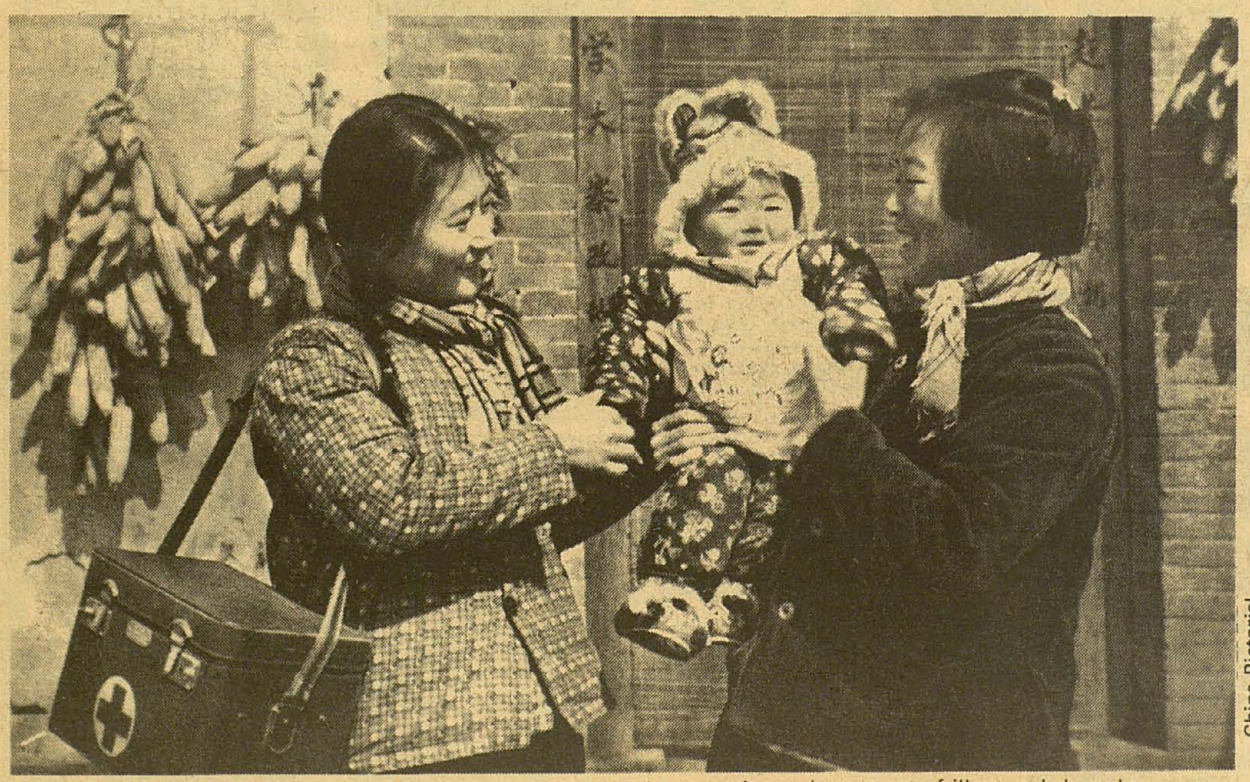
PATRIOT: People will read this and see that China doesn't have any inflation. Why do we have it in the U.S. but not in China?

RUSSELL: Because China is a socialist country. When they produce things, it's for profit—but it's a social profit, not private profit. And what does social profit do? It provides free medicine, free education, ample pension when they are old and security. Every person in China has security. No one in this country does. In China they produce social profits which go back to the people. We produce private profits which go into a few private pockets. So it is the economic system in China which makes inflation impossible.

MEDICINE FOR ALL PEOPLE

PATRIOT: What's the role of doctors in China?

RUSSELL: In China they have preventive medicine. Doctors don't make money off the sick. They are paid for being doctors,



China Pictorial

Barefoot doctors, men and women trained in each village in prevention and treatment of illnesses, help make medical care available to everyone in the country. Besides caring for her neighbors' health, this doctor also works in the fields.

not on the number of patients they treat. Their interests are in meeting the needs of the people.

Here in the US you enter a hospital and the first thing they ask, "What is your financial responsibility?" You may be dying but you have to give proof you can pay. That isn't true in China. Medicine is free. I would go for treatment in acupuncture and it cost me 10 cents Chinese money, that's 5 cents our money. I had a half hour treatment for five cents. And, if I had been a worker in China, it wouldn't have cost me anything. It's just amazing.

DEMOCRACY IN LABOR

PATRIOT: This past month there have been several big strikes in the Milwaukee area. It seems like the attitude of workers around the country is becoming increasingly militant. What is the attitude of workers in China today?

RUSSELL: The workers are on committees; they make decisions and there are no foremen in the factories. When a problem comes up the whole team (comparable to all workers in a department) solves them.

I was at a big steel works and something went wrong with one of the boilers. I took a picture of twelve or fifteen men standing around with pencils and papers all discussing the problem. It was the workers. Now a foreman does not go to the boss and say, "Look, there's trouble here. Get it fixed." All the workers discuss it. So they understand about boilers, they understand what's wrong. It's their responsibility to see that things are corrected. So this participation means that they don't have to fight anybody, it's all theirs.

PATRIOT: In the United States when people hear that Chinese workers don't have bonuses or monetary incentives people are confused. When people work in the U.S. they work for the money. What motivates the workers in China?

RUSSELL: They get their results. When they get old they don't have to worry about medicine. Here you worry about money because you might lose your home and everything you own if you have a serious operation. They don't have to worry about educating their children or about having a salary when they retire. They have security. They don't have to fight for more.

Wages go up as production goes up, but the workers don't have to fight to protect themselves and their future.

Here you do. You have to save money to educate your children, you have to save money in case you get sick. You have to save money to have some income for when you're old. People don't have to worry about those things in China.

PATRIOT: When is the next time you'll go to China?

RUSSELL: In 1993. I'll be one hundred then and I'll have a friend who will be a hundred then and we're going to have a reunion. And we're going to invite Chairman Mao because he'll be a hundred then too.

PEOPLE'S GRAPEVINE

Since Christmas is here and everyone's broke, we hope you all will be keeping it together as well as staying happy. It seems appropriate , seeing that it is Christmas, let's say right on to **St. Nick.** How many of you know anything about the real St. Nick? The old European legend has it that St. Nick saved three women from a life of prostitution by giving them a bag of gold. For this and the many other things he did, he became famous and is now called the patron of children, thieves and robbers. It was later, in the 1860's that **Thomas Nast,** was the first artist to draw the imaginary Santa Claus as a fat, jolly, white bearded old man. Enough of history and on with what's happened and what's happening.

For a start, **Mike & Kathy Merrino** had a beautiful baby girl named **Maria Elaine.** She weighed 5 lbs. 3 ozs.

We are sorry to hear that **Michelle Petry** is in the hospital and we sure hope she gets better soon.

Bill Carlson – everyone at the free health clinic is sorry to see you go. We hope you have good times while in Africa.

We extend our deepest sympathy to the family and friends of **Roger Dicksen** of Bridgeview who was killed three weeks ago.

Congratulations to **Artie & Julie Ratics** who were married December 6. Right on.

Congratulations to **Bill & Binger Kampenga** on the birth of Michael Jon, who was born on November 16 at 11:21 A.M. Weighing in at 7lbs., 15 ozs.

Welcome back to **Marco,** who just got back from a year and a half in Italy... from everyone at Snoops.

Illinois Prisoner Organization provides free bus transportation to Illinois prisons. So be sure to visit any friends or loved ones you know who are presently incarcerated. Buses leave from the Washington Park YMCA at 5000 S. Indiana, Chicago, Ill. at 9:30 am.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

December 1974

Sunday	1	Pontiac-Dwight
Sunday	8	Stateville-Joliet
Sunday	15	Pontiac-Dwight
Sunday	22	Stateville-Joliet
Sunday	29	Pontiac-Dwight

January 1975

Sunday	5	Stateville-Joliet
Sunday	12	Pontiac-Dwight
Sunday	19	Stateville-Joliet
Sunday	26	Pontiac-Dwight

Goodbye to **Judy Sayad** from all her friends in Chicago. She's leaving the windy city of Chicago for the snowy lands of Minnesota. We will miss you.

Congratulations to **Apolonia Torres** (a student in a language class at **Association House**) who in her mid-60's has finally learned the alphabet. She is now learning her name. Her perserverance is to be admired. We can all learn—no matter the age.

Please bring Christmas goodies to the **Association House** on Wednesday, Dec. 18. They will be distributed to elderly shut-ins in the area. And even better, if you have a car, come and help get the goodies to people. The Association House is at 2150 West North Avenue.

(above) Verlina Brewer, one of the survivors of the raid on the Black Panther apartment where Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were murdered, performed her dance in memory of their lives and their sacrifice. She danced at the Fred Hampton/ Attica Brothers Rally here in Chicago on Dec. 6.

Happy Birthday to –

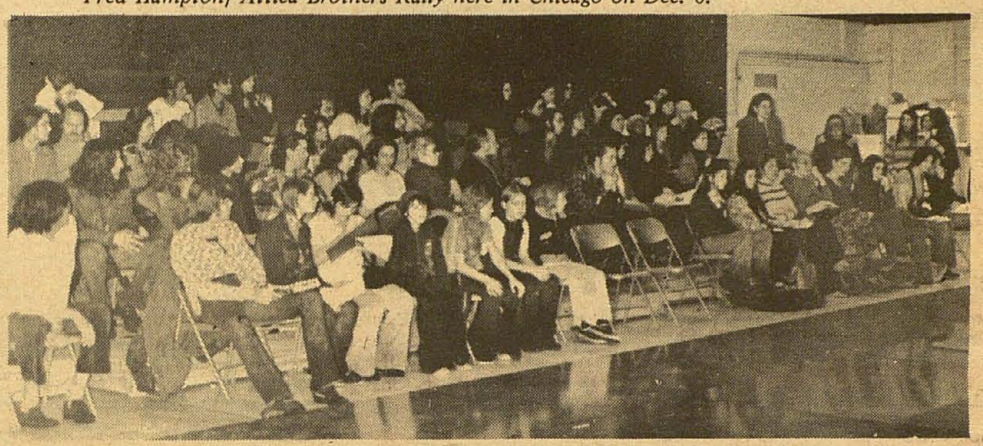
Mike Merrino	21 on Jan. 1st
Dave Henshaw	20 on Dec. 9
Mike Hurst	December 25
Pete Deluca	26 on Dec. 17
Danny Sansardo	25 on Dec. 23
Mr. John Checks	52 on Dec. 23

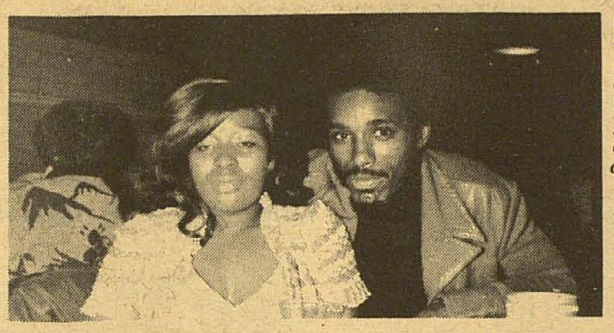
Also to,

Shari Sandardo, Jean Robinbo, N.L. Crump, Dennis Buttoms, Jill Nelson and Stormie Libman. And finally, **Debbie Wetterer** is 18 on January 2, 1975. Happy birthday.

If you'd like to make someone really happy you can start by writing to

Billy J. Atchly
No. 37741 – A
Box C
Waupun, Wis. 53963





(above) Recent rally here in Chicago in support of Inez Garcia (see RUA Vol.6/No.8) and a women's right to self defense.
(left) Two of the several hundred people who enjoyed the evening at the Concerned Workers Dance on November 30th.

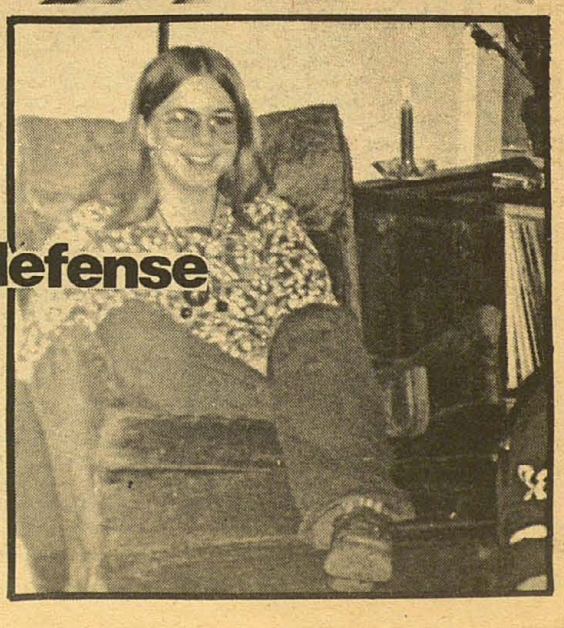
One of the many great groups that performed at the **2nd International Night** *sponsored by the Uptown Extension Branch of the Northeastern Illinois University.*

(above)Puerto Rican Socialist Party sponsored a demonstration here in Chicago in protest of the calling of the National Guard into Puerto Rico. See page 7 for more details.
(right) Roxanne Taylor, instructor of the Women's karate-self defense class.

Women! karate-street defense Classes

Monday and Wednesday at the Grace Lutheran Church, 555 W. Belden (enter on the Geneva Terrace side). Costs $1.00 per lesson to cover day care and rent. 6:00-7:30 for beginners and 7:30 to 8:30 for advanced.

WOMEN WELCOME TO JOIN AT ANY TIME!



Justice for Farmworkers

Don't buy grapes, lettuce and Gallo Wine.

CANDLELIGHT MARCH
December 20 · 6 p.m.

MEET AT THE CIVIC CENTER AT 6 O'CLOCK
(WASHINGTON & DEARBORN)
FOR THE MARCH THROUGH THE LOOP.

Let's go out and pass the word. Help support the Farmworkers!

••WHERE YOU CAN BUY RISING UP ANGRY••

STP Distributors would like to thank these fine stores for helping to make the people's newspaper available to the community they serve. We urge the people to shop at these stores that help to support the people's programs. Call the Rising Up Angry Office if you know of a place that will sell the paper (472-1791).

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Brainfood I — 4120 N. Milwaukee
Sounds Good — 4821 W. Irving Park Rd.

ALBANY PARK

Joe's Grocery — 4300 N. Kimball
Fran's Den — 4104 N. Lincoln
El Milagro Foods — 1930 W. Montrose
Light Boutique — 3306 W. Lawrence
Joe's Variety — 4206 W. Lawrence
Hamlin Food Mart — 3756 W. Irving
Uncle Dan's — 3350 W. Bryn Mawr
Northeastern U. — 5600 N. St. Louis
Adam's Apple — 6229 N. California

WEST SIDE CHICAGO

Italian Foods — 4100 W. Division
Irene's — 5411 W. Diversey
Parkside Drugs — 5635 W. North Ave.
Frank's News — Armitage & Pulaski
Pax International — 1538 N. Austin Ave.
Brainfood II — 7186 W. Grand Ave.
Doc's Discount — 6057 W. Belmont
Les - on Discount Drugs — 6754 W. Belmont

LOGAN SQUARE

Don's Foods — 3056 W. Diversey
Ma & Pa's Bookstore — 4256 W. Addison
Frank's Tasti-Freeze — 3638 W. Wrightwood
H & L Foods — 2640 W. Fullerton
Nimer Foods — 2626 N. Washtenaw
Velazquez — 3579 W. Dickens
Stamos Foods — Kimball and Belden

ROGERS PARK, EDGEWATER

Light Boutique — 6751 N. Sheridan
Clarkville Drugs — 6200 N. Clark
Round Records — 6560 N. Sheridan
Loyola "L" Newstand
Volume II — 6544 N. Sheridan
One Octave Higher — 6745 N. Sheridan
Sandpiper — 1517 W. Howard
Apogee Posters — 1552 W. Howard
Farmer John's — 1542 W. Howard
Bharat Foods — 1553 W. Howard

UPTOWN

Lido's Pizza — 1048 W. Argyle
Dave's Foods — 3941 N. Clarendon
Convenient Foods — 4106 N. Sheridan
Leland Foods — 1108 W. Leland
Book Box — 4812 N. Broadway
Maxi Dog — 4531 N. Sheridan

LAKE VIEW

Harold's Confectionary — 1122 W. Belmont
Jeans & Things — 3311 N. Ashland
Arne's Confectionary — 3926 N. Ashland
Record Roost — 3171 N. Lincoln
Young Lords Organization — Wilton & Grace

DOWNTOWN

YWCA — 37 S. Wabash
State & Washington Subway
Connissuer — 74 W. Van Buren
Dearborn & Washington Subway
Dearborn & Jackson Subway
China Books — 210 W. Madison
Macrame & Weaving — 63 W. Adams
Newsstand — Clark & Randolph

(above) Some of the people who work at The Trendsetter in Harvey.

NEW TOWN

Danny's Finer Foods — 2471 N. Clark
Grammaphone — 2663 N. Clark
Barbara's II — 2907 N. Broadway
Modern Bookstore — 3230 N. Broadway
General Store — 3259 N. Broadway
St. Jude's Foods — 2921 N. Clark
Chapter I Bookstore — 3411 N. Halsted
Sun Discount Drugs — Wrightwood & Clark

LINCOLN PARK

Chicago Women's Liberation Union
2748 N. Lincoln
Broady's Pharmacy — Wrightwood & Lincoln
Braun's Drugs — 2075 N. Lincoln
New World Resource Center — 2546 N. Halsted
People's Law Office — 2156 N. Halsted
Halsted Recycle Books — 810 W. Webster
Drug Store — Webster & Halsted
Arroyo's Liquors — 1001 W. Armitage
R & S Records — 352 W. Armitage

OLD TOWN

Barbara's I — 1434 N. Wells
Wildflower — 1533 N. Wells
Garden Apt. Drugs — 1452 N. Sedgwick
LaSalle News Co. — 1201 N. LaSalle

BACK OF THE YARDS

Big M Cycle — 1749 W. 35th St.
House of Gifts — 1718 W. 51st St.
Gibson Music — 1956 W. 51st St.

TAYLOR ST., CIRCLE CAMPUS

Circle of Sound — 1059 W. Taylor
Circle - O Bookstore — 1049 W. Taylor
Oddessey Records — 806 W. 35th St.

18th ST.

In Motion — 1924 S. Blue Island
El Centro De La Causa — 17th & Halsted

26th & PULASKI

Spirit Boutique — 3641 W. 26th St.
Newstand — 26th & St. Louis
La Chiquita — 26th & Kildare

HYDE PARK

University of Chicago Bookstore — 5802 S. Ellis
Blue Gargoyle — 57th & University
M & M Records — 53rd & Kenwood

SOUTH EAST SIDE

Newsstand — 92nd & Commercial
Golfo de Mexico Foods — 84th & Burley
Steven's Music Mart — 10543 S. Ewing
Rex's Music — 3705 E. 106th St.
Pat's Records — 3646 E. 112th St.

SOUTHWEST SIDE

Newsstand — 63rd & Campbell
Tape Town — 6133 W. 95th St.
Tape Town II — 7040 W. Archer
Don's House of Leather — 6947 W. Archer
Triangle LTD — 6600 S. Pulaski
Be At Ease — 4420 W. 63rd St.
New Age Boutique — 6614 S. Pulaski
The Pantry — 4101 W. 47th St.
Music Enterprises — 3838 W. 49th St.
Convenient Foods — 55th St. & Spaulding
Discount Records — 95th & Kenneth
Casey's Deli — 57th & Pulaski
White Hen Pantry — 63rd & St. Louis
Uncle Ed's Hot Dog Stand — 47th & Homan
Skip's Self Service Liquors — 5515 S. Damen
Ellen C's — 4144 W. 47th St.
Manway Drugs — 4758 S. Cicero
Beebe's Foods — 4334 W. 51st St.
Galazy Boutique — 64th & Kedzie
M & K Foods — 66th & Kedzie
N & S Foods — 2908 W. 59th St.
Archer Music Box — 4258 S. Archer
Archer & Kedzie Cigars

FAR SOUTH SIDE

Spoon's Black Sight Shop — 11340 S. Michigan
Lemon Twist Shop — 117th Pl & Michigan
G. & T. Records — 859 W. 103rd St.
Trendsetter — 15705 S. Halsted HARVEY
LSD Wigs — 190 E. 154th St. HARVEY

WEST SUBURBS

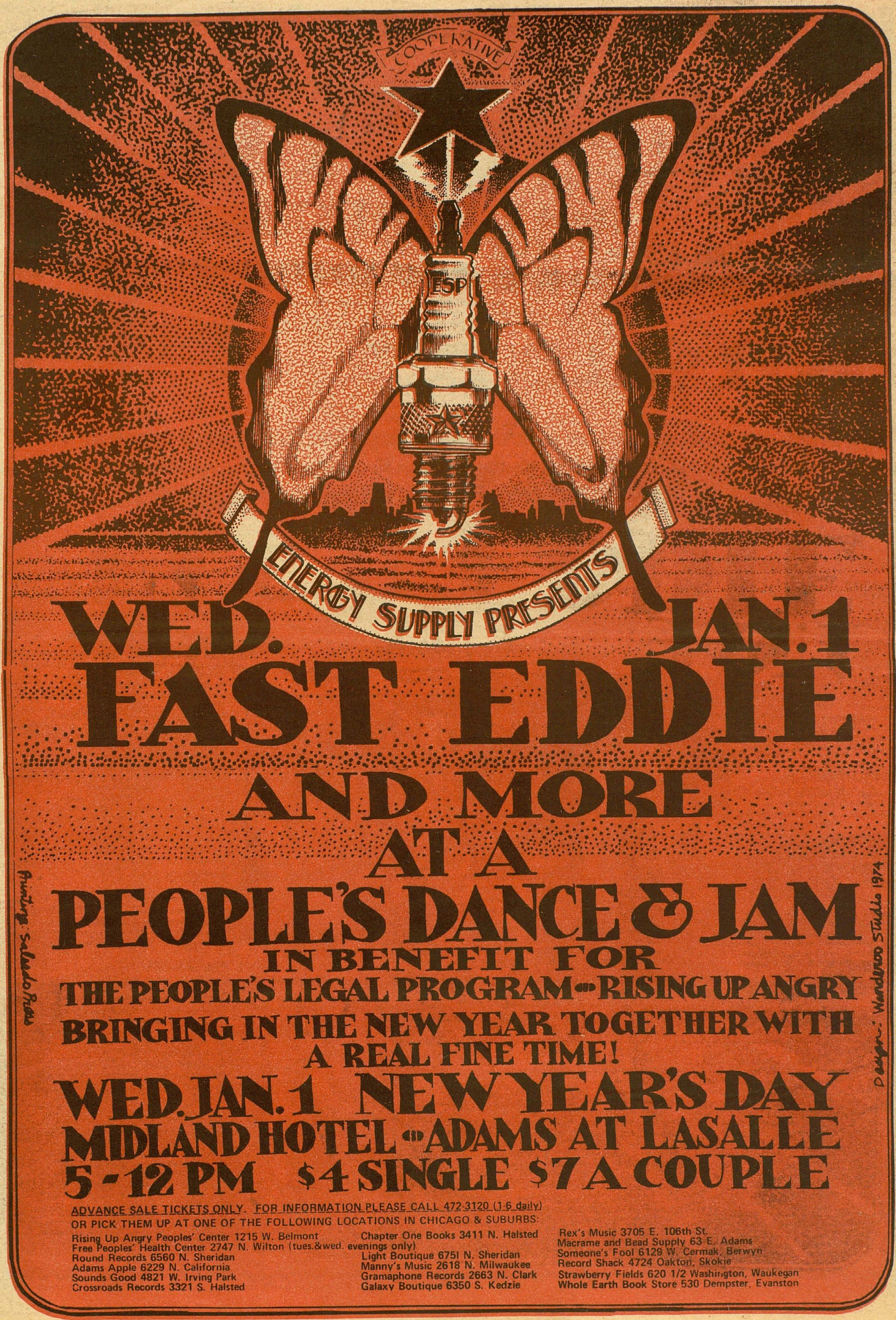
Convenient Food—7843 Belmont—Elmwood Pk.
Revolver—2317 Mannheim Rd.—Lyden Twnshp.
Creation—4740 W. Butterfield) Hillside
Don & Ernies Books—1414 S. 5th Ave.—Maywd
Sound Source—1111 Lake—Oak Park
Val's Halla—723½ W. South Blvd.—Oak Park
Popela Cigars—5628 W. Cermak—Cicero
Swollen Head — 14 S. Ashland LAGRANGE
Someone's Fool — 7900 W. Ogden LYONS
Someone's Fool — 6129 W. Cermak BERWYN

NORTH SUBURBS

Whole Earth Bookstore — 530 Dempster EVANSTON
Spectacle — 1307 Chicago—EVANSTON
Hoo's Drugstore — 1745 Sherman EVANSTON
Record City — 4509 Oakton—SKOKIE
Record Shack — 4724 Oakton—SKOKIE

WAUKEGAN

Strawberry Fields — 620½ Washington WAUKEGAN
Grand News — 1814 Grand—WAUKEGAN



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Galaxy Boutique 6350 S. Kedzie
Rex's Music 3705 E. 106th St.
Macrame and Bead Supply 63 E. Adams
Someone's Fool 6129 W. Cermak, Berwyn
Record Shack 4724 Oakton, Skokie
Strawberry Fields 620 1/2 Washington, Waukegan
Whole Earth Book Store 530 Dempster, Evanston

Printing: Salvador Press

Design: Wandrocq Studio 1974